

thickness. The Middle Coal Measure flora of the Wyre Forest includes 55 species, of which three are new, two of them being new species of *Sigillaria*, and one, a new type of seed-impression. Four other plants are new records for Britain. The Transition Coal Measure flora is smaller, but includes 20 species, of which one is a new British record.

It is shown that both the Middle and Transition Coal Measures of the Wyre Forest Coalfield consist of red-grey measures with Espley rocks. In the Transition Coal Measures *Spirorbis*-limestones also occur. The distribution of these rocks is considered in detail.

The Wyre Forest is discussed in relation to the other coalfields of the Welsh Borderland. The lower or productive measures of Coalbrookdale, and also the coals of the Titterstone Cleve Hill are shown, on the plant evidence, to be Middle Coal Measures. A species of *Cordailadus* new to Britain is described from the latter coalfield. It is pointed out that the Coalbrookdale-Wyre Forest field really consists of four distinct coalfields, in part superimposed on one another. Two of these, the Lower Series of Coalbrookdale and the Sweet Coal Series in the Wyre Forest, are of Middle Coal Measure age. These are quite separate areas, and are in part overlain unconformably by two other coalfields of Transition Coal Measures, one connecting Coalbrookdale and the Wyre Forest, and the other confined to the southern part of the Wyre Forest, overlying Old Red Sandstone.

It is contended that the coalfields of Shrewsbury, Le Botwood, Coalbrookdale, Wyre Forest, Titterstone Cleve Hill and probably Newent form a related series, which, with the exception of the Lower Series of Coalbrookdale, is quite distinct lithologically from the Midland and Southern Pennine coalfields. If this is the case, it is pointed out that the theories of the originally continuous sheet of measures, and of subsequent excessive denudation of the Welsh Borderland, are inaccurate hypotheses, which should be abandoned.

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*Intermittent Vision.*

By A. MALLOCK, F.R.S.

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